HINTS FOR INDEX MEDICUS USERS

Isolation of the heterotopic rhythm for direct recording of the paracentral eurhythmic automatism. Clinical cases] Salvo E, et al.
Boll Soc Ital Cardiol 11:1200-23, 1966 (It)
[On the problem of the origin of some electrocardiographic signs of ventricular hypertrophy in rheumatic heart disease] Pomerantsev VP, et al.
Sovet Med 29:8-12, Aug 66 (Rus)

ETIOLOGY

[Alcoholic cardio
chronic alcohol
cases] Piza J,
Arch Inst Cardi

PHYSIOPAT

The systolic mu
cardiomyopathy
Nellen M, et al

RADIOGRA

Changes in che
replacement. G
Brit Heart J

HEART FAIL

Mitral regurgitat
Goodwin JF. P
[Br-82 in evaluati
normal subject s
C, et al. Boll S

BLOOD

Plasma renin in chronic experimental heart failure and during renal sodium "escape" from mineralocorticoids. Johnston CI, et al.
Circ Res 22:113-25, Feb 68
[Changes in the plasma volume caused by leg exercises in the lying position in healthy subjects and patients with insufficiency of the right heart] König E, et al.
Z Ges Exp Med 140:268-86, 1966 (Ger)
[Clinical study of blood coagulability in heart disease, especially in congestive heart failure] Hannya H.
Nippon Ika Daig Z 34:228-43, 1967 (Jap)

COMPLICATIONS

Oedema and fibrosis of the lungs in left ventricular failure. Heard BE, et al. Brit J Radiol 41:161-71, Mar 68
A case of veno-occlusive disease. Demonstrated at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School.
Brit Med J 1:818-23, 30 Mar 68
[Dilution hyponatremia in cardiac insufficiency] François G, et al. Marseille Med 103:961-6, 1966 (Fr)
[Ventilatory changes induced by bronchodilator aerosols in mitral stenosis. II. Patients with congestive cardiocirculatory insufficiency] Sarno A.
Boll Soc Ital Cardiol 11:964-70, 1966 (It)
[Obesity and the cardiovascular system] Azzolina G, et al. Friuli Med 21:603-7, Jul-Aug 66 (It)
[Heart failure in idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis] Kwoczyński J.
Pol Arch Med Wewnet 38:799-803, 1967 (Pol)

DIAGNOSIS

The signs and symptoms of valvular disease and heart failure. Luisada AA. Clin Sympos 20:3-29, Jan-Mar 68
[Characteristics and significance of the pulmonary type of P wave in the aged] Necchi Della Silva A.
G Geront 14:523-37, Jun 66 (It)

DRUG THERAPY

Acute effects of oral ethacrynic acid upon total blood volume. Samet P, et al. Amer Heart J 75:288-90, Mar 68
Mode of action of ethacrynic acid in congestive heart failure. Porter GA, et al.
Arch Intern Med (Chicago) 121:235-42, Mar 68
Role of newer oral diuretics in cardiac failure. Sinha BC. Indian Heart J 19:181-3, Ju
Medical and pacemaker therapy of block and congestive heart failure i JW, et al. J Amer Vet Med Ass 152:1
Pharmacologic assistance to the fa Clauss RH, et al.
Surg Gynec Obstet 126:611-31, M
Myocardial insufficiency--a clinic correlation] Kreuzer H, et al.
Arzneimittelforschung 16:712-9,
On the quantitative effect of the cardiac glycoside beta-acetyldigoxin] Storz H.
Deutsch Med Wschr 93:523-7, 22 Mar 68 (Ger)
On the use of an association of ATP, cocarboxylase and

insufficiency. Clinco-experimental contribution] Bellomo A, et al. Minerva Med 58:4246-62, 1 Dec 67 (It)
[Some clinical observations on the use of a cardiokinetic extract of squill: prosciliaridin A. Differences from other more commonly used glycosides] Luise A.
Minerva Med 58:4286-9, 1 Dec 67 (It)
[The clinical use of a new cardioactive glycoside: prosciliaridin A] Maiorano G, et al.
Minerva Med 58:4243-6, 1 Dec 67 (It)
[Therapeutic experiences with prosciliaridin A in

STANDARDS

[On the variability of calibration curves (dyn. calibration) in indicator dilution studies] Jucher
Z Kreislaufforsch 55:686-8, Jul 66 (

HEART INJURIES (C14)

Penetrating wounds of the heart. Sugg WL.
Texas Med 64:81-3, Mar 68

utlon]

6

rty ye

68

, 16 Ma
nonary

68

id time
onor bl
et al

Pattern of heart failure at Lagos University Teaching Hospital. Okuwobi BO. W Afr Med J 16:198-203, Dec 67

PATHOLOGY

Case records of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Weekly clinicopathological exercises. Case 3-1968.
New Eng J Med 278:782-91, 4 Apr 68

PHYSIOPATHOLOGY

Observation and simulation of the circulation, acid-base balance, and response to CO2 in Cheyne-Stokes respiration. Lange RL, et al.
Circulation 37:331-44, Mar 68
Systolic time intervals in heart failure in man. Weissler AM, et al. Circulation 37:149-59, Feb 68
A comparison of the effects of vasodilator stimuli on peripheral resistance vessels in normal subjects and in patients with congestive heart failure. Zelis R, et al.
J Clin Invest 47:960-70, Apr 68
Renal role in fluid retention of heart failure. Lindeman RD. J Okla Med Ass 61:127-9, Mar 68
[Plasma volume changes in daily tasks in the healthy heart and cardiac insufficiency] König E, et al.
Klin Wschr 44:862-70, 1 Aug 66 (Ger)

HEART FUNCTION TESTS (E1)

The use of single plane angiocardiograms for the calculation of left ventricular volume in man. Sandler H, et al. Amer Heart J 75:325-34, Mar 68
The vibrophonocardiograph as a clinical tool. Celentano JT, et al. Biomed Sci Instrum 4:147-53, 1968
Heart-paced ergometry. Morehouse LE.
Biomed Sci Instrum 3:139-49, 1967
[Comparison of various circulatory reactions during physical and mental stress, including the differential quotiens of QRS] Blohmke M, et al.
Ergonomics 10:699-705, Nov 67 (Ger)
[Studies on the utility of a direct-reporting analog computer for the determination of heart minute volume in humans] Spiller P, et al.
Z Kreislaufforsch 55:665-77, Jul 66 (Ger)
[Critical considerations on cardiological polygraphic studies] Castelli E, et al.
Boll Soc Ital Cardiol 11:1273-7, 1966 (It)

A new extracorporeal circulation heat exchan utilizing Peltier effect semiconductors. Smith RF al. Biomed Sci Instrum 3:269-79, 1967

HEART NEOPLASMS (C2)

[A case of sudden death caused by neoplas metastases of the pericardium] Szymański A
Przegl Lek 23:858-9, 28 Dec 67 (P

DIAGNOSIS

Clinical aspects of left atrial myxoma: report of a c simulating subacute bacterial endocarditis and rev of 5 cases treated surgically. Mundth ED, et
Ann Thorac Surg 5:255-61, Mar 68
[On the diagnosis of myxomas of the left atrium] Rom T, et al. Z Ges Inn Med 21:811-3, 15 Dec 66 (G

PATHOLOGY

Histogenesis of primary myxoma of the heart. a c report. Matsuyama K, et al. Gann 58:435-40, Oc
[A case with 2 lipomas in the myocardium Wojciechowski J. Pat Pol 18:455-8, Oct-Dec 67 (

HEART RATE (G1)

Adjustment of exercise intensity by heart rate. N WF, et al. Amer Correct Ther J 21:184-8, Nov-De
Photoelectric recording of cellular activity fro television image. Andrus WD, et al.
Biomed Sci Instrum 4:243-8, 1968
Monitoring, computer entry and display of the vital signs. Geddes LA, et al.
Biomed Sci Instrum 3:215-29, 1967
Heart-paced ergometry. Morehouse LE.
Biomed Sci Instrum 3:139-49, 1967
Heart-controlled ergometry. Roth HP, et al.
Biomed Sci Instrum 4:84-91, 1968
A simple method for recording the electrocardiog and heart rate from conscious animals. Farmer JE al. Brit J Pharmacol 32:193-200, Jan 68
Exercise electrocardiography in the horse by radiotelemetry. Banister EW, et al.
J Amer Vet Med Ass 152:1004-8, 1 Apr 6
Nonretention of a visual conditioned heart-r al spreading depres

64:510-3, Dec 67
rt rate after haemorrh
ad Med J 44:35-8, Ja
ilution curves in auric
re and after DC
K, et al.
-86, Jul 66 (
in anxiety reaction

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

The use of epicardial variable resistance mercury columns in the analysis of instantaneous changes in left ventricular configuration. Mantini E, et al.

autofagous animals] Frisch O von.
Z Tierpsychol 23:497-500, Sep 66 (

DRUG EFFECTS

HINTS FOR INDEX MEDICUS USERS

MEDLARS indexes biomedical literature for publication in INDEX MEDICUS and for computer storage and retrieval. All aspects of an article are indexed completely by our literature analysts who assign to an article as many subject headings as the content requires. The analyst must designate, however, under which subject headings the citation will be published in INDEX MEDICUS and under which headings the citation will be stored in the computer only. To do this he follows many rules to help him make the judgment.

Although all the rules he follows cannot be outlined here, we can give the reader some very general principles to follow in using the published issues of the monthly or yearly INDEX MEDICUS. By perusing the admonitions below, the user will soon learn what to expect to find in INDEX MEDICUS and what he will not expect to find; where he will expect to find it and where he will not.

1. Look for a subject only in terms of those words listed in the alphabetical vocabulary published with the January issue of each INDEX MEDICUS subscription. This list of terms is called MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS (MeSH).

> An article on dizziness cannot be found under Dizziness since this term does not appear in MeSH. The user must try a synonym, here, VERTIGO.

2. Look for a subject where MeSH directs the user in the form of a cross-reference.

> An article on bacteremia will be found under SEPTICEMIA for MeSH tells the user, "BACTEREMIA see SEPTICEMIA."

3. Look for terms related to that which you are seeking by examining the categorized lists of terms also published with each January issue of INDEX MEDICUS. The symbol in parentheses after the term in the alphabetical list sends you to the category in which you will find many related terms.

Index Auxiliary Notes
Index Section
Bibliographic Services Division
National Library of Medicine

An article on liver diseases will be found under LIVER DISEASES (C4) but in C4 the user will find a categorization of ALL liver diseases available in INDEX MEDICUS, beyond the term LIVER DISEASES: ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY; FATTY LIVER; HEPATITIS; HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS; LIVER ABCESS; LIVER CIRRHOSIS; etc.

4. Look for a subject containing a compound concept in an alternate place if you do not find it in the first place: arbitrarily, some terms are direct, some are inverted.

An article on cutaneous tuberculosis is not found under CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS, but under TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS. Vinyl ether is under VINYL ETHER, not under ETHER, VINYL. For various internal technical or medical reasons, many such decisions for direct or inverted form can only be arbitrary. The user is asked to patiently try both ways.

5. Subjects are divided into more specific breakdowns by subheadings (see the list in MeSH). Look for specific aspects of subjects under the subject as divided by its subheadings: do not look under a heading which is an exact duplicate of the subheading.

An article on the radiography of the pancreas is found under PANCREAS *radiography, not under RADIOGRAPHY. An article on the metabolism of glucose is found under GLUCOSE *metabolism, not under METABOLISM. An article on penicillin in the blood is found under PENICILLIN *blood, not under BLOOD. An article on urinalysis in gout is found under GOUT *urine, not under URINE.

6. Look for the most specific term.

An article on leishmaniasis is found under LEISHMANIASIS, not under TROPICAL MEDICINE. An article on penicillin is found under PENICILLIN, not under ANTIBIOTICS.

7. Look for organs, diseases and physiological processes in persons of various ages under the organ, the disease or the physiological process, not under the age group.

An article on gout in infants is found under GOUT, not under INFANT. An article on hand injuries in the aged is under HAND INJURIES, not under AGED.

8. Look for research in various laboratory animals under the subject of the research, not under the laboratory animal.

An article on arthritis induced in rats is found under ARTHRITIS, not under RATS.

9. Look for various technics applied to specific research under the specific disease, substance, etc., not under the technic.

An article on the chromatography of amino acids is found under AMINO ACIDS *analysis, not under CHROMATOGRAPHY. An article on the electrophoresis of gamma globulin in syphilis is found under GAMMA GLOBULIN *analysis or SYPHILIS *immunology, not under ELECTROPHORESIS nor BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS.

10. Look for diseases of various organs under the organ/disease term. If an organ/disease term is not in MeSH, then look under the organ.

An article on intestinal diseases is found under INTESTINAL DISEASES, not under INTESTINES. An article on jejunal diseases is sought under JEJUNAL DISEASES but since this term does not exist in MeSH, it is found under JEJUNUM and not under INTESTINAL DISEASES (since this is more general).

11. Look for diseases caused by various organisms under the organism/infection term. If an organism/infection term is not in MeSH, then look under the organism or follow the cross-reference to the correct disease. Sometimes an organ/infection term is disguised as a classical disease term.

An article on E. coli infection is found under ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS, not under ESCHERICHIA COLI. An article on Erwinia infection is sought under Erwinia Infections but since this term is not in MeSH, it is found under ERWINIA. Loaiasis is found under FILARIASIS because that is what the cross-reference directs one to. An article on Clostridium botulinum infection is not under CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM, but under BOTULISM.

An article on gout in infants is found under GOUT, not under INFANT. An article on hand injuries in the aged is under HAND INJURIES, not under AGED.

8. Look for research in various laboratory animals under the subject of the research, not under the laboratory animal.

An article on arthritis induced in rats is found under ARTHRITIS, not under RATS.

9. Look for various technics applied to specific research under the specific disease, substance, etc., not under the technic.

An article on the chromatography of amino acids is found under AMINO ACIDS *analysis, not under CHROMATOGRAPHY. An article on the electrophoresis of gamma globulin in syphilis is found under GAMMA GLOBULIN *analysis or SYPHILIS *immunology, not under ELECTROPHORESIS nor BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS.

10. Look for diseases of various organs under the organ/disease term. If an organ/disease term is not in MeSH, then look under the organ.

An article on intestinal diseases is found under INTESTINAL DISEASES, not under INTESTINES. An article on jejunal diseases is sought under JEJUNAL DISEASES but since this term does not exist in MeSH, it is found under JEJUNUM and not under INTESTINAL DISEASES (since this is more general).

11. Look for diseases caused by various organisms under the organism/infection term. If an organism/infection term is not in MeSH, then look under the organism or follow the cross-reference to the correct disease. Sometimes an organ/infection term is disguised as a classical disease term.

An article on E. coli infection is found under ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS, not under ESCHERICHIA COLI. An article on Erwinia infection is sought under Erwinia infections but since this term is not in MeSH, it is found under ERWINIA. Loaiasis is found under FILARIASIS because that is what the cross-reference directs one to. An article on Clostridium botulinum infection is not under CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM, but under BOTULISM.

12. Look under -ology or -iatrics terms only for articles on the field or speciality or the -ologist or -iatrist: articles on diseases, organs or patients will not be found here.

> An article on dermatological therapy is found under SKIN DISEASES *therapy, not under DERMATOLOGY. Articles on dermatology, the field of dermatology or the dermatologist are under DERMATOLOGY.

13. Look for general pathological processes of various organs under the organ or the disease term, not under the general pathological process (necrosis, gangrene, inflammation, fracture, hypertrophy, atrophy, hyperplasia, etc.).

> An article on necrosis of the pancreas is found under PANCREATIC DISEASES, not under NECROSIS.